Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed to "Editor of Whig and Courier."

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1878.

"A LESSON FOR A LITTLE CHILD."

Under the above caption the editor of the *Commercial* last evening indulged in some desperate financial gyrations, which, if not very instructive, but certainly to be amusing, to any child old enough to know that two and two make four, but that four nothings make nothing. He has evidently discovered too late the frightful absurdity into which his vanity led him in attempting to show off to an "inquirer" and his efforts to dodge and evade the consequences of his remarkable theory that the Government can be run by printing paper not redeemable in any kind of money and having no intrinsic value, are exceedingly grotesque. Here is one lodge.

We have never maintained that the Government should pay "all outstanding obligations" in Greenbacks. On the contrary, we have always except ed all obligations which have, by law or contract, been made payable in coin.

Well, we have forced our contemporary into a corner there, and now we want to know whether he will admit that none of the Government bonds can be paid in greenbacks, and if not, what classes and what amount of those outstanding obligations he holds subject to such payment? But even that is aside from the main point, which is that the *Commercial* man does declare that "all outstanding obligations" which simply show indebtedness of so many dollars may not only be discharged by paper notes which are not to be redeemable in any coin of standard money of the world, but that it may go on without limit increasing expenses in the future, all of which can be "paid" by the same simple use of a printing press.

The absurdity of the proposition is confessed in his setting up of the theory that making such paper receivable for all taxes, "and government dues of every name and nature" would constitute a full redemption, in the absence of any intrinsic basis whatever. But if the Government can impart value to an unlimited amount of paper by "stamping it," and can use it to "pay" its yearly expenses, there would be no need of taxes or revenues, and instead of going through the trouble and expenditure of collecting back a part of this paper, it would be much cheaper and easier to give the presses another whirl, thus increasing the volume of money" and, in the opinion of our cotemporary, thereby enhancing the prosperity of the people. To be sure difficulties will be likely to arise on account of our relations and business with other countries where the paper standard is not recognized, and it would be interesting to have a description of the process by which our Government would, under the financial system of our neighbor, accomplish the "payment" of such an "obligation" for instance, as the Halifax award of "five and one half millions of dollars in gold coin."

Here is a still more feeble attempt to beg the whole question in issue:

But the editor of THE WHIG AND COURIER comprehends the absurdity of the position in which his comments on our reply to our correspondent places him. He practically denies the legality of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of legal tender Treasury notes or Greenbacks, and that the Government can legally pay its current expenses in Greenbacks. [Poor fellow! Does he not know that the Government for the last twelve years has been paying *all* its current expenses in greenbacks? Does he mean to say that all of these payments have been illegal and void?

This involves the very controversy as to the nature of the "greenback." Those that have been so used were issued with a distinct pledge that they should be redeemed in full at the earliest practicable moment; whereas our cotemporary is not only opposing the fulfillment of that pledge as to the legal tenders authorized during the Rebellion, but also proposing to make further wholesale issues with the plain understanding that they are never to be redeemed in any medium recognized in the money exchanges of the world. To deny the "legality" of the legal tender act would be futile, in view of the fact that the highest tribunal has "legalized" it by its latest decision. But we do deny the Constitutionality of that act upon any other ground than the exigency of war which imperilled the Constitution itself and brought into force that great natural law of self-preservation that lies deeper than statutes or constitutions. On that ground the Supreme Court planted itself in reversing the former decision of unconstitutionality, and affirming the validity of the specific acts issuing legal tenders during the war. And that decision fully recognized the imperative duty of the Government to redeem every dollar of those notes at the earliest practicable date.

But here is "the most unkindest cut of all," coming from one who has won such distinction as a lawyer and financier:

The fact is that our genial neighbor is but very poorly versed in the financial history of his government, and he knows very little of law or of the effects of law.

Well, we confess that we have not learned so much of "financial history" or of "law" as would enable us to make such a tremendous straddle of the question of "Paper Finance" as our learned contemporary has accomplished since he so eloquently portrayed the horrible effects of inflation in those editorials in the *Democrat*; but we have some few facts to cling to, and they are substantiated by an abundance of very eminent authority. It will suffice for the present purpose that we present a few words from a prominent Republican and a prominent and very pronounced Democrat, on the subject of legal tender notes. First a few words from the late Senator William Pitt Fessenden, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance which reported the legal tender bill in 1862. Senator Fessenden's earnest and vigorous opposition to the principle involved in forcing paper upon the people as a legal tender is familiar to all who followed the course of that legislation. That it was resorted to solely on the ground of absolute necessity in a time of great national peril, is distinctly shown in these words uttered by him in the Senate:

> Everybody who has spoken on this question, I believe without an exception—there may have been one or two—but all the opinions that I have heard expressed agree in this; that only with extreme reluctance, only with fear and trembling as to the consequences can we have recourse to a measure like this of making our paper a legal tender in the payment of debts.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> The ground upon which this clause making these notes a legal tender is put, I have already stated. It is put upon the ground of absolute, overruling necessity; that the Government has now arrived at that point when it must have funds, and those funds are not to be obtained from ordinary sources, or from any of the expedients to which we have heretofore had recourse, and therefore this new, *anomalous and remarkable provision* must be resorted to in order to enable the Government to pay off the debt that is now owes, and afford circulation which will be available for other purposes.

That this extraordinary power was employed with the full understanding that it was but a temporary expedient is also shown by these statements of the Senate Chairman of the Finance Committee:

> But the Committee thought in giving this enlarged power to the Secretary at this time, that it was bound—if this legal tender was to be resorted to, especially if the bill of the House as it stood should be adopted by the Senate and should become a law—that an assurance should be given to the country that it was not to be resorted to as a policy; that it was what it professed to be, but a temporary measure. The opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury are perfectly well known.
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> * * * * * * *
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> All the gentlemen who have spoken on the subject, and I pretty much who have written on the subject, except some wild speculators in currency, have declared that as a policy, it would be ruinous to any people; and it has been defended, as I have stated simply and solely upon the ground that it is to be a single measure, standing by itself, and not to be repeated.

So much for the "financial history" of the resort to paper currency as a legal tender, under the pressure of civil war. As to the question of "law," the frequent and effusive eulogies lavished by the editor of the *Commercial* upon that eminent Democrat, Justice Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, ought to warrant us in assuming that his views must command great respect in that quarter; and, with the remark that Justice Clifford, in both the test cases before the Supreme Court unequivocally denied the Constitutionality of making paper notes a legal tender under any circumstances, even under the stress of a war that threatened national existence, we will quote for the benefit of Marcellus Emery, the following remarks of that jurist in the Supreme Court, bearing upon Emery's proposition for the absolute substitution of paper in place of coin as the currency and standard of values in this country. Justice Clifford said:

> Paper currency has, at one time or another, been authorized and employed in such by most commercial nations, and by no government, past or present, more extensively than by the United States; and yet it is safe to affirm that all experience in its use as a circulating medium has demonstrated the proposition that it cannot by any legislation, however adroitly employed, be made a standard of value or the just equivalent of gold and silver. Attempts of the kind have always failed, and no body of men, whether in public or private stations, ever had more instructive teachings of the truth of that remark than the patriotic men who framed the Federal Constitution, as they had seen the power to emit bills of credit freely exercised during the war of the revolution, not only by the Confederation, but also by the States and knew from bitter experience its calamitous effects and the utter worthlessness of such a circulating medium as a standard of value. Such men so instructed could not have done otherwise than they did, which was to provide an unexceptionable standard of value, to be coined from gold and silver, leaving as little upon the subject to the discretion of Congress as was consistent with a wise forecast and an invincible determination that the essential principles of the constitution should be perpetual as the means to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

"When our neighbor has pondered upon the above, we may offer him something further.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday devoted an editorial to the pressing need of some effectual reform of the great abuse and corruption resulting from fastening objectionable and jobbing schemes, in the shape of amendments, to the leading appropriation bills in the hurly-burly of the closing hours of Congress. Among other things it says:

> It is becoming the settled practice of Congress to delay the consideration of the chief appropriation bills until the last days of the session. This, of course, is in the interest of extravagance and jobbery. Then it is that the adroit member who has done nothing to commend him to his constituents. To secure this, he promises to vote for the similar little appropriations asked by his fellow-jobbers. The characterize such a combination as it deserves, he cannot be considered complimentary to our law-makers. Thus padded with unnecessary appropriations, bills are brought to the President few hours before the final adjournment.
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> * * * * * * *
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> During the last few years, this disreputable system of the log-rolling appropriation of money has increased to an alarming extent. If not seasonably checked, it will continue to increase until a class of appropriation bills may be fitly stigmatized as schemes for plundering the Treasury. It behooves the best element in Congress to block every avenue of corruption, and to place every possible barrier against the tide of demoralization. We believe, therefore, that the party which proposes to exist and have influence in the future must espouse such measures as this. It may also be suggested to conventions to drop out of their platforms some of the settled issues and dead questions, and insert instead declarations in favor of a few constitutional provisions which will check corrupt legislation and preserve the Treasury from spoliation.

The *Journal's* language is none too strong in denunciation of the abuse, but that paper is by no means the discoverer of the first to demand a reform of the demoralizing practice. It is not, that paper is several years behind time in bringing the subject forward as something new for Conventions to act upon, as may be seen by the following resolution drawn by the writer of these lines, presented by the Penobscot County delegation, and adopted as a plank of the party platform by the Maine Republican State Convention of 1873:

> *Resolved*—That the practice of loading the appropriation bills essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments, towards the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

There is something very funny in the appeals of Marcellus Emery to the citizens of Penobscot County to rush forward and rally around him on some kind of a fusion ticket, so that he can make a claim of local support after having been stepped on so heavily by two successive Conventions of his party. Of course he declares that "economy!" is his great desire but Penobscot people have a tolerably correct notion of the sort of economy he represents, and when he talks about it they are reminded that they owe to him and the traitors with whom he sympathized, not only a large share of the burdens of debt and taxation, but also the sacrifice of the precious lives destroyed by a wicked rebellion.

In reply to a somewhat formal communication from the "Greenback Club of Bradley," we have to suggest that the Democratic party of this section will not be likely to accept their invitation to send a champion of honest money to discuss finance with them, as the Democratic fuglers hereabouts, under the lead of Marcellus Emery, are among the most blatant advocates of inflation. The Republican party will undoubtedly see to it that the merits of the financial issues and the dangerous fallacies of the Greenback doctrines shall be plainly set before the citizens of Bradley and other towns in the State during the canvass, and we have no fear that intelligent citizens, desirous only of the welfare of the country, will fail to be convinced that "honesty is the best policy."

UNWARRANTED SOLICITUDE.

We copy the following extracts from two of our State exchanges, which contain excellent sentiments but manifest a solicitude that seems to us entirely unwarranted by anything in the past history or present attitude of the Republican party of Maine:

> It would be the height of cowardice for a Republican State Convention to ignore or speak softly on the most important issue before the American people—that of a return to specie payments. On this vital point Republicans and sound money men are subtantially united, and the electors of the Maine State Republican Convention must be so clear and emphatic that he who runs may read. Not only a wise party policy, but also statesmanship and patriotism demand that the mischievous financial fallacy of a irredeemable paper currency should be squarely met, and issue joined before the people.—*Lewiston Journal*.
>
> It is upon the strength of this position that the Congressmen must rely for a re-election. The Republican press throughout the State is already actively engaged in the discussion, and it is due to the Kennebec Journal, which alone has suggested "a wise liberality to individual opinions," to say that its own opinions are thoroughly sound and have been boldly expressed. By the time the convention meets, the party will be not only ready but eager for an emphatic declaration of its well considered belief that the first principle of good financial administration requires our paper currency to be brought to par and kept there by redemption in coin on demand.—*Portland Advertiser*.

This manifestation of solicitude seems to us entirely unwarranted, because there is not the slightest reason for any shadow of doubt as to the stand that will be taken by the Republican party of Maine in favor of a sound currency and honest finance. Not even a suggestion of any other course has found utterance in any Republican paper in Maine, and even the Portland *Advertiser*, which attempted to inspire some doubt, is compelled to admit that every Republican journal in the State is outspoken for hard money and the honest maintenance of the public faith. The position of the Republican party on this great question has been long understood, and most unequivocally and emphatically declared. Its four latest consecutive Conventions have spoken on this subject with no uncertain sound, and Maine Republicanism is not of the kind that backslides. Here is the doctrine on which the party in this State has planted itself year after year, until its record is as clear and unmistakable as the existence of the issue:

> [Maine Republican Platform 1874.]
>
> Resolved That it is a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis, at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting material prosperity.
>
> That we believe that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than any future time, after resort has been made to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unusual prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin as the recognized medium of exchange throughout the world.
>
> That the Republican Party of Maine approves the action of the President in vetoing the bill known as the currency bill.
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> [Maine Rep. Platform 1875.]
>
> A sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. We therefore approve all judicious legislation looking to that end
>
> [Maine Rep. Platform 1876.]
>
> Resolved That this Convention accepts the resolutions of the recent National Convention at Cincinnati as a correct statement of the principles of the Republican party, and hereby pledges the Republicans of Maine to use all honorable means to carry the resolutions into effect in the future action and policy of the government.
>
> [National Convention Plank indorsed above.]
>
> In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to ren ove any doubt of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith "to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.
>
> [Maine Republican Platform. 187-.
>
> A sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. Its attainment would impart confidence to capital, secure remunerative employment to labor, decrease expenses of living, remove stagnation from trade and greatly promote the development of commerce in which Maine is deeply interested; we, therefore, demand in the resumption of specie payment that the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner and that no backward or sideway step be taken.
>
> If anything more consistent, straightforward and emphatic than that record of the Republicans of Maine on the financial question, is desired, we think it would be difficult to find language more explicit or comprehensive. And the Republican Party of Maine stands to-day, as it has unswervingly stood for years, in favor of the honest discharge of every public obligation, the establishment of the currency on a sound specie basis, and the maintenance of the national credit unsullied and beyond suspicion or doubt. There need be no fear that the Convention this year will fail to speak in ringing tones on the financial question.

AHA!

The *Commercial* of last evening, in attempting to make a point about the scarcity of small bills raises a great pother over the statement that "only a little over $40,000,000" of the national bank currency last November was in one and two dollar bills, but carefully omits to remark that at the same date there were $49,407,003 of legal tenders of those denominations outstanding, and that the Comptroller plainly stated that legal tenders of those denominations "could be readily obtained at the Treasury" to supply any demand of business. But what most interested us in last evening's article was this significant repetition of a previous confession?

> "Whilst MONEY in bills of the larger denominations IS ABUNDANT IN THE MONEY MARKETS," etc.

This disposes of the claim that *more* money is needed, and only alleges a need of substituting smaller bills for some of the large bills now in circulation, which is a very simple matter, and very easily adjusted to meet any public demand. Our neighbor has again surrendered the whole case of the inflationists by admitting that there is no need of adding to the *volume* of money which is now "abundant."

Of the 145 members of the House of Representatives who voted for Mr. Conger's Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the payment of Rebel claims, only four were Southern men, and three of these were from border States; of the sixty-one members who voted against that amendment, fifty-two were from the South. This looks as if the Solid South knew what it wanted—and as if the North knew it, too.—*Tribune*.

When the Democrats get entirely through investigating with the view to putting Mr. Tilden in the White House, would it not be a good thing for the Republicans to investigate with the view of putting him in the penitentiary?—*Cleveland Herald*.

More than forty-eight hours have passed since the Maine Democrats opened the campaign, and yet the *Post's* lightning calculator has not discovered a victory. This suspense is awful.—*Traveller*.

Special Notices

RISING VIRTUE LODGE.

There will be a Stated Meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Brethren are invited.

Ladies and Gentlemen

FOURTH LECTURE

IN

MR. STODDARD'S COURSE,

AT UNITY HALL,

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june25 2t

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NEXT FRIDAY, June 28th,

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june25

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Annibal Hamlin & Wm. B. Hayford, Trustees.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, July 1st, Express train leaves Bangor (Exchange street) for St. John at 6.45 A. M. and 7.20 P. M.

Trains leave Bangor for Blanchard (E. & N. F. R.) at 7.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Bangor for Bucksport, 9.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

Bangor for Oldtown, 11.45 A. M., at 4.50 P. M.

Skowhegan, for Bangor, 8.05 and 9.25 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.45 P. M.

Bangor for Mattawamkeag, at 7.30 A. M. and 5.20 P. M.

Mattawamkeag for Bangor, 3.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.

Trains from St. John due at Bangor 6.47 A. M. and 6.35 P. M.; from Oldtown at 10.55 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; from Bucksport 6.47 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; from E. & P. R. R. 9.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M.

Through freight leaves Bangor at 9.00 P. M. and arrives at Bangor at 11.45 P. M.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains.

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J. W. ORAM, Supt.

Bangor, June 24 1878.

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Residence and Office, 69 Third St.

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apr1 52

Mr. John L. Hodsdon, Jr.,

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Terms—$40 for twenty hour lessons; $20 for twenty half hour lessons.

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MESSRS. HANSCOM & PETERSON are well known as first-class workmen, and by their combined energies hope to merit a liberal share of the custom of the public. Repairing done in the neatest manner and at reasonable prices. Orders solicited.

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NORUMBEGA HALL, BANGOR,

Wednesday Evening, June 26th.

The Class have been fortunate in securing the services of

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of Portland, the charming Vocalist who has accompanied the Mendelssohns Club during the past season, and the

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With this Array of talent, one of the finest concerts ever given in Bangor may be expected.

TICKETS 75 cents, $1 and $1.25, according to location. Sale of tickets to commence Saturday, June 15th. To be obtained in Bangor at Davenport's Music Store & Cook's Bookstore, and in Oldtown at M. M. Folsom's; or by application to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Arrangements have been made so that all who purchase Concert tickets either in Oldtown or Orono, shall have free transportation by special trains to and from the concert.

Class Executive Committee—J. H. PATTERSON, F. J. OAKES, JAMES BRAGG

june18

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Any one interested is invited to communicate with him, either personally or by mail.

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LOOK

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One good second-hand 7 octave Piano, only $100.

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These are only given as sample prices. Anything in our rooms at correspondingly low prices. If they are not low enough please call and tell the goods at your own prices, as we are determined to sell them.

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These are only given as sample prices. Anything in our rooms at correspondingly low prices. If they are not low enough please call and tell the goods at your own prices, as we are determined to sell them.

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The Bangor Commercial

Of eighteen years ago, with the exception of four, are sound and strong to-day. Nearly all the Insurance Companies organized at that time during the war. The old Companies like the Connecticut Mutual do not fail.

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may22

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$50, $100, $500 and $1000 Bonds, constantly on hand for sale. We buy and Sell all Marketable Securities, and transact a regular Banking Business.

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are still selling at reduced prices the best of SIR LOIN ROASTS FOR ONE SHILLING per lb. RUMP STEAK AT 20 CENTS, and good Steak as low as 12½ cts.

6 to 8 cents per lb.

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We call the attention of the public to our stock of Pure White Lead, for which we have agents at BOB & SKINNER Sole Agents for Bangor and vicinity.

BURGESS, FOBES & CO.

Portland, March 18, 1878.

LUMBERMEN AND RIVER DRIVERS TAKE NOTICE.

That I am prepared to furnish Sault Cars, Station Cars, Peavies, Spiks and Shovel Cant Hook Stocks, Ash, Spruce and Maple Poles, and Setting Poles, of a superior quality and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Parties that are in want of any of the above Driving Tools had better compare my Stock with others before purchasing.

All orders promptly attended to.

EDMUND FREEMAN.

Oldtown, Jan. 15th, 1878. 3in 3in*

FOR SALE.

The Stock, Fixtures and good will of the Store occupied by GEO. E. JACKSON, Hammond St.

may28 3in

Fruit and Confectionery Store.

A good chance for the right man. Enquire of F. A. CURTIS, 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

june15 3in

Ice Cream Freezers,

FREEZERS.

FLY TRAPS.

Also Tin Ware at Reduced Prices.

FOR SALE BY

A. NOYES & CO.

june13 3in 3in

D. W. MAXFIELD,

DENTIST,

Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block,

Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.

Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted.

3in tf 0ct11

MARRIED.

FOX—SHAW. In this city, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. J. Bicknell, Mr. Edward F. Fox of New York City, and Miss Nellie A. Shaw of Bangor.

In Hermon, June 23d, by Rev. E. K. Drew, Mr. Silas Warren and Miss Almira Nowell both of Hermon.

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A DRUGGIST STOCK AND BUSINESS

at private sale, consisting of Drugs, Medicines Oils, Paints, Dyes, Window Glass, Brushes, Granulated Patent Medicines, Assorted Show Cases, Moulds, and Fixtures for Wholesale and Retail trade, at great discount on cost; very reasonable rent. Best location in the city. Old and favorably known for forty years in the business and carried by Guild & Harlow, Hood & Bowes and F. M. Ayer—a very valuable good will—corner of Exchange and York streets, Bangor. Every thing ready to step right into a good business.

For terms inquire of the undersigned.

E. C. BRETT, Assignee.

Bangor, June 25, 1878. 3in

NOTICE.

J. Isaac Haynes, of Oldtown, give my son, John A. Haynes, minor, his time from this date until he is twenty-one years old, claiming none of his wages, nor paying any debts of his contracting.

ISAAC HAYNES.

Witness—E. LANE.

Oldtown, June 20, 1878. 3t* 3t*

PRINTED

PAPER

furnished at the LOWEST PRICES, by

D. BUGBEE & CO.

june25

McFARLAND HOUSE,

Grabtree's Point, South Brooksville.

S. N. McFARLAND, Proprietor.

This House is pleasantly situated and offers superior facilities to those who wish to enjoy seashore and country, and is one of the most quiet, picturesque and desirable summer resorts on the coast of Maine.

It is situated on Penobscot Bay, only six miles from Mount Desert, and affords excellent facilities for boating, fishing, and bathing. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful and grand. Prices moderate.

june22

WANTED.

A situation by a young girl to do general housework. Reference given. Enquire on Harvard st., of Cumberland, of Mrs. WM. VARNEY.

june21

New Silks---Second Invoice.

150 Sun Umbrellas.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MARKED DOWN.

june24

NEW GOODS.

New Crapes and Bonnets.

Another large lot from New York. Some New Shapes in Black and White at about half price. 50 Boxes New French Flowers—beautiful goods at only half price—just opened. Look them over ere you buy.

C. W. COFFIN, 19 Main Street.

june24

A Regular Break Down

THE BIGGEST SLAUGHTER YET.

Immense Bargains in Men's and Boy's Clothing.

Being determined to sell out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing during the season closing the day marked down the following:

25 Men's three-fourths wool suits,	from $6.00 to 4.00
40 Men's good business suits,	from 8.75 to 6.50
50 Men's fine all wool suits,	from 10.00 to 8.00
42 Men's fine worsted suits,	from 13.00 to 11.00
100 Pairs Men's fine all wool Pants,	from 3.00 to 2.00

White Vests, Linen Dusters and Ulsters very low.

The great demand for our CHILDREN AND BOYS' CLOTHING has compelled us to make another large addition to our stock, and I venture to say that I have now the largest and best assorted stock of Children's, Boy's and Youth's Clothing in the State of Boston, all of which I guarantee to sell as Boston prices, and so sit every one in want of any clothing to call at

Waterman's "Boss Clothing House,"

Sign of the Dressed Man. 77 EXCHANGE ST.

may23 d&w

GO TO C. M. BROWN'S

No. 15 West Market Square,

And see the Best Full Regular English Hose You ever saw for 25 cents per pair.

Also, Children's and Misses' Full Regular Stripe Hose for 37 1-2 cents per pair.

Look at Gent's White Shirt made of the best Wamsutta Cloth for 85 cents each.

50 dozen Towels for 5 cents each. 50 dozen Towels for 10 cents each.

Splendid Marseilles Spread for $3.00, cheap at $5.00.

500 dozen J. & J. P. Coates and Geo. A. Clark Thread for 5 cents a spool.

Ladies Print Wrappers for $1.00.

White Knitting Cotton for 3 cents per Ball.

I have just received a full assortment of Frank Leslie's Paper Patterns, Spring and Summer Styles. Call for New Catalogue.

C. M. BROWN.

Bangor, April 13, 1878.

Water, Steam and Gas Fitting.

W. C. PEAKES & SON,

GIVE US A CALL.

7 State Street, Bangor, Maine.

april30 3m

HOSE REELS, HOSE REELS.

We would call the attention of all using Rolly Water to our PORTABLE HOSE REELS which are on exhibition and for sale at our Store. By them your hose can be kept in good order and always ready for use. They are made of the best materials and are ornamental as well as useful.

RUBBER HOSE of the best quality, and warranted to be the best that is used in Bangor. All who have used Rubber Hose will testify that for durability it can't be beat.

GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO., 29 Central St.

june22

DANIEL PEAVEY,

Horse-Shoer, in the McAloon Shop

CENTRAL STREET, BANGOR.

June24 3in*

$25 REWARD.

Whereas certain parties representing themselves as Hatters having bought out city with circulars well calculated to deceive an unsuspecting public, the undersigned hereby declares that the will pay the above reward to any "Hatter" in this city, (or to those who represent themselves as such), who can find in our rooms a Hat, Cap or Bonnet, or make over a Silk Hat, in a workmanlike manner. This circular is issued in the interest of the public, at whom we would say:

THE

HAND SEWED BOOTS FOR LADIES

TAKE THE LEAD.

No tacks or nails to torture the feet. Only $3.50 a pair, and warranted to prove satisfactory.

LARGE STOCK OF THE

BROADWAY

KID SIDE LACE AND BUTTON

The best Boot in the market for $3.

Children's Fancy Boots,

from S. D. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia.

BARGAINS.

Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, for	$1.00
Ladies' Kid Croquet Slippers,	.75
Ladies' Kid Low Cut Newport,	1.00
Misses' and Low Button Prunella Support,	1.00
Ladies' White Kid Slippers,	1.25

GENTS' FINE SHOES,

ALL KINDS.

Ladies' Silk and Serge Umbrellas,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW HATS,

F. A. CURTIS,

No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

june24

STAGE LINE

FROM MATAWAMKEAG TO PATTEN

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have added to the stock in trade two excellent Carriages made to their order especially for this line. Thankful for past favors, by close attention to business we hope to satisfy the public in the future.

LAING & JONES, Proprietors.

june24 3in

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Members of the Bangor Savings Bank will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, July 8th, 1878, at three o'clock P. M. for the choice of five Trustees, and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them.

S. D. THURSTON, Clerk.

Bangor, June 24, 1878. 2w

BANGOR, MAINE, May 20, 1878.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of BRAGG & WESCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the settlement of the business of said firm is to be made with WARREN A. BRAGG.

WARREN A. BRAGG.

WILLIAM T. C. WESCOTT.

The firm of THURSTON & PATTERSON is this day dissolved.

WILLIS L. THURSTON.

JAMES PATTERSON.

June 24, 1878.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of

THURSTON, PATTERSON & BRAGG,

and will continue the wholesale Grocery Business, as successors to the late firm, E. H. BOARDMAN & CO., and also BRAGG & WESCOTT at Store No. 1 and 3 Broad Street and 10 Pickering Square.

WARREN A. BRAGG.

WILLIS L. THURSTON.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Bangor, June 24, 1878.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

AT NO. 1 MAIN ST.

I have made an entire change in the Photograph Rooms formerly occupied by E. E. Weston. Have refitted and furnished them in a thorough manner and with every facility for doing good work. Respectfully solicit the public patronage.

Photographs at popular prices.

GEO. W. CALL, Photographer.

apr27 Matlaw No. 1 Main Street.

Child ed Soda Water!

SYRUP DRAUGHT.

From Matthews Steel Fountains. Sparkling, Pleasant, Refreshing.

Fine Syrups in Glass. No taste of copper.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1878.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

BIDDEFORD, June 24. Obed Hooper, a farmer in the suburbs, arose as usual yesterday morning, did his usual work around the house and feeling sleepy laid down a few moments and almost immediately expired. Heart disease was the probable cause.

SACO, June 24. Hon. Wales Hubbard, of Wiscasset, Me., died this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, F. O. Robinson, Esq., of this city. Organic disease of the liver was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Hubbard was a member of the Lincoln County Bar, and was reporter and author of the Maine Reports from the 45th to the 51st volume, served several terms in the State Legislature and had been Collector of the port of Wiscasset. He was 65 years old.

FROM LEWISTON.

Church Missions.

LEWISTON, June 24. The Maine Congregational Conference and Maine Universalist Convention meet in Auburn to-morrow.

Insect Ravages.

George Morrow, one of the parties who broke into J. H. Day & Co.'s store, has been arrested and part of the property recovered. He had been peddling the articles stolen in neighboring towns.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Convention.

BIDDEFORD, June 24. The Baptist Anniversaries began in this city with a preliminary social meeting this evening in the Baptist church. The convention meets tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock when the President's address, the report of the Missionary Board, will be given and a paper will be read by Rev. A. E. Cross of Winthrop. A large number of delegates arrived by the afternoon's train. A very large attendance and an interesting session is assured.

FROM PORTLAND.

The Seamen Saboteurs.

PORTLAND, June 24. The unknown schooner reported sunk, lies this and three-quarters miles N. E. of the Cape Ann light in nine fathoms of water, directly in the track of vessels. Two-thirds of her masts are above water. She appears to be of St. John build. The crew of the Francis A. Baker has arrived at Portland.

BATES COLLEGE.

Second Day of Commencement week.

LEWISTON, June 24. The Junior exhibition of Bates College occurs to-night, a large audience being present. To-morrow occur the exercises of the theological school and the Glee Concert in the evening. There are many friends for the college in town.

MEXICO NEWS.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

Mrs. Jenks again—The Origin of the Sherman Letter—Mrs. Jenks the Democrat, or Republican?

WASHINGTON, June 24th. The Potter Committee met at 11 o'clock and Mr. Potter resumed the chair. Mrs. Agnes Jenks was recalled and on answering to her name a very significant look across the committee. Mr. Springer commenced the cross-examination by referring to the statement of witness Saturday, wherein she stated that no one excepting herself knew aught of the original document known as the Sherman letter.

Q.—If no one excepting yourself knew of the original document you must have written it?

A.—I do not say so.

Q.—Were you the author of the contents of that letter?

A.—I dictated the contents of the letter.

Q.—Then the person to whom you dictated the contents of the letter acted as an amanuensis?

A.—Yes sir, amanuensis exactly.

Q.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter?

A.—I refuse to tell you sir.

Who Alone Now Knows of the Original Letter.

Q.—Do you know the names of any of the persons who were in the room at the time the letter was written?

A.—I may know the names of some of them.

Q.—What names do you recognize?

A.—I will not tell you.

Mr Springer then questioned the witness as to what sort of paper the letter was written on and she testified it was written as near as she could recollect on a page of ordinary sheet letter paper and used a medium-sized envelope, with no printing on it.

Q.—In whose hand-writing was the so-called Sherman letter?

A.—You asked me that before and I told you that I would not answer.

Q.—I ask you again, was that letter in your hand-writing?

A.—I again refuse to answer whether it was in my hand-writing or not you must draw your own inference in that case.

Witness then stated in reply to further inquiries that she alone now knew anything of the original letter, adding "Perhaps some one else died since?" whereupon Mr. Springer said "Yes, Mr. Weber has died since." Witness, "Yes sir, it is a great pity." The latter was addressed to the Hon Daniel Weber and James E. Anderson.

The Weber Letter as Shermans.

Mr. Springer then requested witness, handing her a sheet of paper to write a copy from her memory as near as possible to the contents of the original document. After some interchange of questions she declined to write a copy stating if they desired to see her handwriting they had a number of letters written by her to which they might refer. Mrs. Jenks was then interrogated with regard to the letter, as handed her by Weber and as to what the proceedure was after entering the hotel to which she testified she inquired of the clerk if Sherman was in, and they her said he believed the gentleman was up stairs and offered to present her card but she did not desire him to do so. She unconsciously read the letter she had in her possession at that time. After reading it she considered that it was an insult to Mr. Sherman and his friends and upon those grounds she thought it proper not to deliver the document.

Q.—But madame you thought it proper to open a letter written and addressed to Sherman.

A.—I did not say I opened the letter and will not permit you to so state it.

Voluminous Memorandum.

Witness said that she frequently visited Kellogg at his office during the time the visiting statesman were there and she had seen Gen. Phil Sheridan, Mr. Stoughton, Gen. Garfield and others in the Governor's office. She did not recall distinctly who else she saw, without refreshing her memory with her memorandums.

Mr. Springer—Have you your memorandums during your stay in Washington?

A.—No sir; an ordinary lar could not bring them they are so voluminous.

Mr. Springer—If you had notified us we might have arranged for a freight train to convey them.

A.—(sarcastically.)—You are very kind.

The Handwriting of the Sherman Letter.

Witness then in reply to questions said she was on intimate terms with Anderson and Springer; desired to know what her object was then in deceiving her friends in order to do a favor for Sherman, which she did not know. At first she replied she did it to preserve the honor of the party. Afterward that her mind was to prevent the two gentlemen from going over to the Democratic party, desiring them to stand firm by the Republican party until the returns were in and that she was a republican and agent of that party. Springer attempted again to get witness to state in whose handwriting the Sherman letter was, but she declined most emphatically to do so.

A Fine Wash Boiler.

Gen. Butler then enquired if any one save Anderson's letters and the letter to Mrs. Jenks may have come under her observation, during which witness said, Butler he was very flowery and offered to sell him more about her Anderson letters if he would give her the information was required about how he obtained the Weber letter, otherwise she could be compelled to refuse the same, &c. &c. Springer objected to her answering it was from the time she left Weber's office she returned with the document. She replied, in the neighborhood of three-quarters of an hour. She remained in the reception parlor but a few minutes, during which time she unconsciously put in and from the paper had been passed to Sherman, entrusted to her for delivery.

Correspondence With Governor Kellogg.

Mr. McMahon then referred to the correspondence which existed between witness and Governor Kellogg, and particularly desired to know what letter she referred to in her letter to the latter. Witness replied it was the letter in which she stated that he was not in possession of the document you may be sure he shall never get it or other paragraph to the effect of value." McMahon commented to prove that the letter referred to was the Sherman letter but he was unable to do so, witness evading direct questions and the various enquiries of McMahon. During the recital of the witness she stated that had there been $1,000 offered for the Sherman letter and she been in her possession she would not have degraded herself so much as to have accepted the offer.

Mr. Potter—Did you see any of Sherman's writings?

A.—No sir; I did not.

Mr. McMahon referred to the letter bearing the signature of Thomas Jenks asking witness if it was the signature of her husband but she again evaded a direct question, and said her husband could identify his own signature and he being present she referred the gentleman to him for information. In reply to another question she stated that her maiden name was Murdock.

General Butler stated to Mrs. Jenks that he desired to gratify her curiosity in regard to his obtaining a letter from Mrs. Weber. He said that Gov. Kellogg handed him a bundle of papers, and in it he found a letter addressed to Mrs. Weber.

Mrs. Jenks (quickly)—Why did you not hand it back to him?

Butler (very slowly).—Because I had a use for it.

Mr. Springer then asked various questions relating to a certain claim in which her husband was interested. Nothing of public interest was elicited, and a B. & O. Mrs. Jenks was excused until to-morrow morning, and the committee took a recess.

A Correspondent on the Stand—His Interview with the President.

The committee reassembled when Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was interrogated by McMahon.

Q. Did you call upon the President of the United States in relation to the appointment of Anderson?

A.—I did not call upon the President upon that appointment as announced, as being an Ohio man. There had been, perhaps the same day, a statement published to the effect that Anderson was engaged especially in managing among the vote of one or two parishes of Louisiana and subsequently that he was appointed by the President, on that account, and in conversation about the President how it happened this man charged as he was with being connected with the disreputable management of the election of Louisiana. The President replied that Anderson was appointed for efficient services rendered by him to the Republican party, adding in reply to further inquiry that the President said he did not think Anderson would retain it. It was in the first week in June that the interview occurred. My letter, being written during the Pullman's presence, the Pullman train will leave Washington about daylight at 7.30 P. M. instead of 7.40 P. M. The Pullman train from St. John will arrive here at the same time as heretofore. The Pullman train will leave Washington about daylight at 7.30 P. M. instead of 7.40 P. M. The Pullman train from St. John will arrive here at 8.45 A. M. instead of 8.05 A. M., and the through freight will arrive at 11.45 A. M. instead of 12.30 P. M.

Arrivals at the Jail. Last evening the number of occupants of the County Jail was increased by the arrival of thirteen persons in the Western train, nearly all of them coming from Cumberland county. They were taken from the depot to the jail in hacks, several of them being chained together, and the others not. Eleven of them are to be arraigned in the U. S. District Court and the other two are held as witnesses. They came in charge of the U.S. Marshal, B. B. Murray Jr., and three of his deputies.

Obituary. A correspondent writes: Mrs. Sarah A. wife of William S. Foster of Argyle was born in 1846, married 1865, experienced religion under the labors of Rev. J. A. Plumer, in 1871, and died May 30, 1878. By her successful efforts to live according to the Apostles direction, "Holy as I without blame before God in love," Mrs. Foster endeared herself to a large circle of friends and relatives. After many weeks of suffering, during which she uttered no murmur or complaint, she passed in great peace to the "Rest that remaineth for the people of God." Thus has the light of a pleasant home gone out, but may her life prove a beacon light to guide her sorrowing friends to that heaven which she has so safely reached.

City Affairs. The two boards of the City Council were called together yesterday afternoon by the Mayor, at which meeting the following business was transacted: W. A. Kirkpatrick was appointed a weigher of hay, coal, etc.,——The resignation of A. D. Leighton as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department was received and Edward E. Small was appointed to fill the vacancy.——An order appropriating $300 towards the fund to be raised by the citizens for the celebration of the coming anniversary of our National Independence was passed and sent to the Common Council, which amended it's sum by inserting $600, instead of $300 The Board of Aldermen insisted on its former vote, and the Common Council receeded and concurred.——The Board of Aldermen as Municipal Officers granted auctioneer's license to D. C. Gould.——Proposals for constructing the sewers from several points was were reported to the Committee on Sewers.——Order directing the Committee on city property to sell two grass on city parks, lots and streets, at auction or private sale, passed.

The Alumni of Maine Central Institute held their annual meeting at the Institute Friday forenoon, June 21. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. F. Johnsonn. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. G. H. Wyman, class of '73. Vice Presidents were elected, one from each class graduated from the institution; Miss L. M. Simpson, of '69; Mr. C. Ewing, of '70; Mr. E. Powers, of '71; Mr. E. Paxton, of '72; Miss Mary Files, of '73; Miss M. Emma White, of '74; Mr. M. C. Stuart, of '75; Mrs. E. C. Bryant, of '76; Mr. C. E. Mason, of '77; Mr. E. E. Colbath, of '78. An Executive Committee of 3, to make arrangements for next annual meeting, and to procure programmes of the same: Mr. F. P. Otis, Miss Alma Prockenon, and Miss Angie E. Hanson; J. J. Small, Secretary and Treasurer.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 24. Flour is quiet.

[illegible] 1.02
[illegible] 1.02
[illegible] 1.02

ST. NICHOLAS.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

The London Academy, of December 25th, 1877, says: "By its 12 NUMBERS it obtained the full amount of circulation it ever had, and it has now a subscription list *three times as large as it was in the days of its greatest prosperity.* This American magazine *must be very good.*"

In St. Nicholas for December, the Grand Christmas Number, was begun a charming new

Serial Story by Miss Alcott, "Under the Lilacs," illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote. The contents during the year, 1878, and issue Christmas number, of which one hundred thousand copies were printed, contained the opening chapters of a "HOLLYHOCK CHURCH" STORY for boys, "Tower-Mountain," by GUSTAVUS FRANKENSTEIN, also poems by LONGFELLOW and BRYANT, a poem by Miss Alcott, half a dozen short stories, six nine poems, etc. etc. It is the handsomest number of a child's magazine ever issued. *The NEW YORK TRIBUNE says:*

"St. Nicholas is a list of contributors such as no other child's magazine, or few publications of any sort, in the world, can boast. It has talent at its command which America is to turn their attention to the task of giving delightful, improving reading to children. In the available of good moral literature is threatens the children some strong, vitally poisonous and really attractive magazine is required to rob it, and St. Nicholas has risen to the higher platforms and numbers for this service wider resources than any of its predecessors or contemporaries."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878,

Besides the SERIAL STORIES above announced, will have a short serial story by the author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family," and EDWARD EGGLESTON'S NEW BOOK for Boys, one of which "DARTED INTO POINT," by ROWLAND HOPPER, an English writer, will begin in March. "Around the World in a Yacht for Boys" has been promised by a brilliant writer. Now on the subject of one of the world's great wars. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to Young Americans by GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "HOW" Series of instructive papers, by various others will tell HOW to find your own books, HOW boy make coin, HOW to go on yourself to HOW to be an aeronaut's assistant, HOW to enter the company, HOW to be a carpenter, HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house, How India rubber is procured, HOW matches are made, HOW to be a Practical Magician; HOW money is made, HOW insects are caught, HOW they had the Alhambra built, HOW they made in California, HOW they work in the tea-country etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

SPORTS AND ADVENTURE,

such as "Ole, Bienta" (a Russian story), "A Dog among the Wolves," "Eastern Customs," "Stories of Animal Intelligence," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazar," "Master Mischief" (a Russian story), "Hans, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit's" Young contributors' Department, "Letter-Box," Riddle Box, and "For Very Little Folk," will be continued.

A NEW OFFER!

NOW is the time and DECEMBER, 1877, NUMBER will be sent to all new subscribers at the very low price of 75 cents. Subscribe with the nearest BOOKSELLER, or NEWSDEALER.

Subscription price, $3.00 a year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

jan'78

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely on the old plan remedies

Its the great success of this remarkable remedy in curing the severest cases of Catarrh, from the simplest head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages of the disease, that has caused so many worthless imitations to be put upon the market. Sanford's Radical Cure is the only known remedy that will cure the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and is warranted to do so. For sale by druggists everywhere. Price, including inhaling tube, and full directions for use, $1. Depot, 263 Canal street, New York.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the membranes of the head by means of the nasal inhaling tube, which is furnished with every bottle. Sanford's Radical Cure is the only known remedy that will cure the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and is warranted to do so. For sale by druggists everywhere. Price, including inhaling tube, and full directions for use, $1. Depot, 263 Canal street, New York.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen—About seven years ago I was troubled with Catarrh, which finally settled in my throat, causing me to cough incessantly. I employed the best physicians in this city, but received no benefit. I was induced to try Sanford's Radical Cure, and before I had used one bottle I was entirely relieved. I have since recommended it to many friends who have been afflicted with Catarrh, and in every instance it has proved a perfect cure. Yours truly, JOHN H. PARKER, Jr., Cashier Bank of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

Sold by druggists. Price, including inhaling tube, and full directions for use, $1. Depot, 263 Canal street, New York.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been in use for two years, and, during that time, have become the favorite remedy of thousands in the way of Plasters. Their power to relieve pain and strengthen the weak parts with which they are applied, is almost magical. Many a back that was lame, and many a limb that was powerless, have been restored to health by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a cough, many a cold, many a pain in the side, many a weakness of the kidneys, many a case of chronic rheumatism, have been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Consumption, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Liver Complaint, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Dyspepsia, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Kidney Complaint, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Bronchitis, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Asthma, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Pleurisy, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Pneumonia, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Rheumatism, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Neuralgia, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Sciatica, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Lumbago, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Paralysis, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Epilepsy, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Hysteria, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Nervousness, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Debility, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Weakness, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Exhaustion, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Prostration, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Nervousness, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Debility, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Weakness, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Exhaustion, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters. Many a case of Prostration, in its first stages, has been cured by the use of one of these Plasters.

And insist upon having what you are willing to pay for. Sold by all Druggists and Retail Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada. Price, 25 cents. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER Co., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

District Court of the United States,
District of Maine.

In the matter of WM. G. SPINNEY, Bankrupt,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to said Court, praying that the said William G. Spinney may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankrupt Act, and that such petition will be heard before said Court, at a session thereof, to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where any creditor who has proved his debt against said estate may appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by said Court, that the said Assignee give notice to all known creditors, and all other persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of said petition and this order, together with a notice of the time and place of hearing thereon, in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper printed in said District, and by mailing to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, postpaid, directed to them at their places of residence as stated, or as may appear in said proceedings, at least thirty days before said time appointed for said hearing.

Witness the Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Circuit Justice of the United States within said District, and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at Portland, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1877.

[L. S.] JAMES M. PIERCE, Clerk.

dec10 3w

District Court of the United States,
District of Maine.

In the matter of LEWIS WATSON, Bankrupt,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to said Court, praying that the said Lewis Watson may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankrupt Act, and that such petition will be heard before said Court, at a session thereof, to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where any creditor who has proved his debt against said estate may appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by said Court, that the said Assignee give notice to all known creditors, and all other persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of said petition and this order, together with a notice of the time and place of hearing thereon, in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper printed in said District, and by mailing to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, postpaid, directed to them at their places of residence as stated, or as may appear in said proceedings, at least thirty days before said time appointed for said hearing.

Witness the Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Circuit Justice of the United States within said District, and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, at Portland, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1877.

[L. S.] JAMES M. PIERCE, Clerk.

dec10 3w

EPILEPSY.

DARLBOO, May 25, 1877.

H. H. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—My husband has had Asthma for the past fifteen years. The past winter his health seemed to be in a bad condition, and about the 20 of May he had a severe attack of the disease. He sent for a bottle of your Vegetine. He had taken but one bottle when he was entirely relieved, and has not had a return of the disease since. He has taken three bottles in all, and considers himself entirely cured. I have used it in my family for a cough, and find it a good remedy. Please send me one dozen bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. A. C. GOYER,
Dunbarton, Saint Co., Wis

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

ERUPTIONS.

St. Vincent Asylum, Troy, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1877.

Dr. STEVENS,—

Dear Sir,—We are free grateful for your kind offer to send us of Vegetine received. Subsequently to your letter, a child in this house was taken with the disease called Erysipelas, and was pronounced incurable by the physicians. Vegetine was administered, and in a short time the child was entirely cured. We have since used it in other cases of Erysipelas, Eruptions, Scrofula, and Blood Diseases, with the most satisfactory results. We feel that we can conscientiously recommend it to the afflicted, and shall be glad to use it.

Very gratefully yours,
SISTER SUPERIOR.

For all Ladies:

WHO ARE SUFFERERS!

CINCINNATI, O., March 20, 1877.

MR. STEVENS,—

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for female weakness, etc., in addition to other remedies, and find all that is claimed for it from such complaints. I will recommend the Vegetine when I can, as I am happy to say much relieved by it, and probably entirely cured.

MARY A. WEBSTER,
240 Eastern Avenue.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT—VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates the stomach and bowels, and gives tone to the digestive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and corrects the blood, and imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. Vegetine is the only medicine of which it can be truly said that it is a reliable BLOOD PURIFIER.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

Druggists Recommend it.

SPRING FIELD, O., Feb 22, 1877.

Having for many years sold various medicines used by Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, some of which I fully recommend, I take pleasure in saying that Vegetine is meeting with unbounded success, and is universally liked.

Respectfully,
J. E. BROWN, Druggist,
No. 50 De Lancaster st.

Vegetine

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

jan15 W&Sly

Organizations by the use of Vegetine will find it the best investment they can make.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

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A Complete Analytical Index to the first Forty Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, from June, 1850, to June, 1870, has been prepared, and is for sale by the publishers at $2.00 per volume. The Index to the next Ten Volumes is in preparation.

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Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. In the matter of CHARLES H. HARRIMAN, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES H. HARRIMAN, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bangor, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM G. SPINNEY, Assignee.

dec10 3w

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. In the matter of ALBERT H. HOWARD, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

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Dated at Bangor, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM G. SPINNEY, Assignee.

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